

CHEKIANG'S CIVIL GOVERNOR ELECTS HIMSELF AS TUTUH

People Want Him to Leave,
Attitude to Independence
Not Being Clear

MAY BE FORCED Two Republican Military Chiefs Are Invited To Hangchow

The Shanghai Chekiang merchants have received the following telegrams from Hangchow:

1. Chueh Yuan-kuang, Civil Governor, has given up the title of civil governor and chief military commander and has adopted the title of "tutuh."
2. Ningpo and Shaohsing people want Chueh Yuan-kuang to leave the province, for his attitude towards independence is not clear.
3. Chiu Kung-shien, head of the Ningpo-Shaohsing Independent Army, and Lu Kung-wan, head of the Chiahsing-Huchow Independent Army, have arrived at Hangchow by the invitation of the people. They probably will force Chueh Yuan-kuang to resign and leave Hangchow.

Hangchow Still Quiet Special Correspondent of The China Press

Hangchow, April 15.—This is the fourth day of independence in Chekiang. The situation is still quiet and the people who were enough panic stricken to flee from their homes have moved quietly back. There have been a few cases of looting, but nothing that would indicate lack of control of the situation.

The reported capture of Military Advisor Chin Hua-ling is not true. He made good his escape and nothing has been heard of him since.

The situation here has turned out better than it seemed possible on the day independence was declared. Civil Governor Chueh has stood out firmly against assuming the position of tutuh which the local leaders thrust upon him in their first proclamation. The first proclamation he issued was under the title of Civil Governor and Commander of the Army and a second one was under the second title alone. This means that there will be no change in the civil officials here and that no pie will be cut for distribution to the new leaders. Dong Pei-tswe insists that he does not aspire to the tutuhship. He has succeeded General Yih to the command of the sixth division. General Yih is in hiding in the city.

As nearly as one can judge from the local situation there has been an understanding of some kind with General Yang of Kiangsu whereby fighting between the local troops and those of Kiangsu will be avoided. Local papers report a visit of a Peking representative who sat in a long conference with the local leaders. This representative arrived on a troop train from Kashung Wednesday afternoon and left at five o'clock Thursday morning. Since this conference with the Peking representative the council of the milder leaders here prevailed, and the whole attitude seems to be one of caution. There was even talk of one time of rescinding the action and one time of neutrality.

Thus far Civil Governor Chueh has done nothing that Peking can take exception to. The soldiers of the Chiangchun mutinied and it was his duty to take command. He has done it as any good officer of the government should have done under such circumstances. There was a report that the province was to be invaded and he despatched troops to the line to protect it against invasion. His course has been regular all the way through and so have the steps taken in the local situation. Peking can not complain and yet the republican movement has every reason to feel encouraged at the situation in Chekiang. A step in either direction is easy to take and when the right time strikes Chekiang will be where expediency demands.

The former Military Governor's soldiers are offended by the first proclamation which ascribed mutiny to them. They say they did not mutiny, and their action was in favor of the Republican cause as represented to them by the leaders of the movement. They claim service to country as their motive. Their disgruntled attitude is being ministered to with the salve that heals.

Roques Succeeds Gallieni As French War Minister



ABOVE—GEN. CHARLES ROQUES.
BELOW—GEN. JOSEPH GALLIENI.

General Joseph Gallieni, the famous one-armed defender of Paris last year, has been succeeded by Gen. Charles Roques as Minister of War in the French Cabinet.

Rumors of friction between Gen. Gallieni and the French Senate have been current for some time. He was appointed as Minister of War in October, 1915.

Gen. Roques was formerly Inspector-General of the Air Service and an authority on military aviation.

An Easter Egg Hunt For American Children

Invited by Judge and Mrs. Loberger to Lawn Frolle
Next Saturday

Judge and Mrs. C. S. Loberger have arranged a treat for children of the American Woman's Club. The small boys and girls have been invited to an Easter egg hunt to be held on the lawn of the Loberger home at No. 17 Sicawei Road next Saturday afternoon. The hours will be between 3:30 and 5:30. In case the weather should be unaccommodating on that afternoon, the hunt will be held during the same hours on Monday.

Mrs. Loberger says that if the children wish, they can bring eggs with them, in which event she will arrange an egg-rolling contest.

The program of the American Woman's Club at the Palace Hotel yesterday afternoon was one of the most successful in the entire history of the organization. It was devoted to musical numbers.

The reception of the recital was so cordial that the club is considering holding other similar programs at stated intervals.

The accompanists were Miss M. Jansen, Mrs. Sartiz and Mrs. Taylor. The program was as follows:

1—Piano Solos
"Winter" MacDowell
"The Eagle" MacDowell
Mrs. Taylor

2—Dialect Songs
Let Miss Lindy Pass... Winthrop Rogers

My Rose Lucy

My Curly Headed Baby. Clutasm

The Bee and the Butterfly... E. L. Ashford

Mammy's Song... Harriet Ware

Miss Olive Lipscomb

3—Violin Solos

Romance.... Mrs. H. H. A. Beach

"To a Wild Rose".... MacDowell

Mrs. Gordon Sutherland Morse

4—Songs
"Call me no more".... C. W. Cadman

At Dawn.... C. W. Cadman

A Banjo Song.... Sidney Homer

Uncle Rome.... Sidney Homer

Mr. R. A. Curry

5—Violin Solos

Indian Sketches.... Cecil Burleigh

(a) Legend

(b) Over Laughing Waters

(c) To the Warriors

Miss Jansen

Songs
"From the Land of the Sky-blue Waters".... C. W. Cadman

"The moon drops low".... C. W. Cadman

"Unmindful of the Roses".... E. Schneider

Will o' the Wisp.... C. G. Spross

Mrs. F. J. Barrett

Customs and Military Guard Clash at Lappa; Many Are Slain; Stations Burnt Down

Government Troops Hold Village; Chinsan Commander Killed for Not Joining Republicans

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Hongkong, April 18.—The Macao correspondent of the Hongkong Daily Press reports that the Military Commander at Chinsan has been killed for not joining the republicans.

There has been some fighting in the Lappa village and between the Chinese military and Customs stations near Poita do Cerco, in which many persons were killed and wounded on both sides. The military guards' huts and Customs stations were burnt after the fighting.

The loyalist troops hold Lappa, the revolutionaries having retired. Many wounded persons have been taken to Macao. Wongkam, Taitin, Saitin, Siaokkei and many other villages are undergoing similar experiences. Refugees are pouring into Macao.

Szechuan Oppose Agreement

Peking, April 17. (Delayed in transmission).—Reports from Szechuan are somewhat conflicting, but it is believed that Reuter's wire from Chongtu dated the 15th, stating that General Tsai Ao has fallen in line with the suggestion made by Chen Yi that Yuan Shih-k'ai shall remain president, provided a responsible Cabinet is appointed, is correct. Nevertheless the independence party in Szechuan is strongly opposing General Tsai Ao's acquiescence to Chen Yi's suggestion, despite his stipulations. The outcome of the negotiations is therefore still doubtful.

Kuo, Director of the bureau for the preparation of the Lifayuan, has tendered his resignation, because he has been singled out by the South as one of the principal conspirators against the republic. His resignation has not been accepted.

Revenue Still Coming In

Notwithstanding the adverse conditions in the South, the revenue received by the Central Government for the month ending March 31 amounted to \$7,705,753.

It is reported that the Ministry of Finance has wired to the Opium Deputy Commissioner at Shanghai, urging him to again approach the opium merchants for their promised contributions to the Central Government, in consideration of the extension of the time limit for the sale of the opium stocks in Shanghai.

In connection with the American loan, it is understood that the

present agreement concerns only Gold \$5,000,000, an additional G. \$15,000,000 being left for further consideration. G. \$1,000,000 has already been advanced, but there now appears to be a possibility of Les Higginson and Co. withholding the additional G. \$4,000,000, owing to the unsettled conditions in China.

Kiangyin Forts Republican Special Correspondence of The China Press

Nanking, April 17.—I passed the forts of Kiangyin, which guard the entrance to the Yangtze, yesterday afternoon, at 5 o'clock and found that they had hoisted the white flag of independence at 10 a.m. the same day after a fight with a Republican force. The commander of the garrison fled, after losing several officers and 125 men.

The city is quiet. A Chinese torpedo-boat in the harbor had also hoisted the white flag. Chinkiang and Nanking are still loyal. Sheberwhel and Yanchow were supposed to have declared their independence last week, but this is incorrect.

Kill Forts Commander

A Nanking telegram reports:—Early in the morning of April 16 five battalions out of the 75th Mixed Brigade at Kiangyin forts declared for the righteous cause and effected arrangements with the revolutionaries. They threatened one battalion which had not acted with them near the Powder Magazine and killed the commander of that battalion, Wang Sheng-peng, after which that battalion joined the others. The Brigadier General Fung Kun-sheng's destination is not known.

The revolutionaries have made a certain Chang the Commander-in-Chief and appointed a certain Li as the Commander of the forts; a certain Li as deputy Commander; several warships which were at Kiangyin have joined the independence.

The Peking Government is concealing the news about the forts at Kiangyin and is holding a military conference but so far no decision has been reached.

The Sinwanpao says that Generals Tsao Kien and Li Chang-tai have wired to the Peking Government that the attitude of General Chen Yi, the Chiangchun of Szechuan, is very uncertain.

Won't Recognise Loan

According to the local Chinese papers, Tang Shao-yl has sent a telegraph to the Chinese government.

(Continued on Page 3)

American is Wounded When Russian Steamer Imperator is Shelled

Attacked Without Warning By
Austrian Submarine, Says
Official Report

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, April 17.—There

were two Americans, one of whom

was wounded, on board the Russian

steamer Imperator, which was on a

voyage from the United States to

Marseilles and which, according to

official advice, was shelled without

warning by an Austrian submarine.

London, April 17.—The British

ship Cardonia has been sunk.

GUARD S.V.C. HEADQUARTERS

In view of the disturbed conditions in and about the Settlement, the authorities are taking special precautions with regard to the S.V.C. headquarters. A special guard has been called for and half-a-dozen men are on duty every night, in

watches.

Allied Warships Sent

To Suda Bay in Crete

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, April 16.—Allied warships have anchored in Suda Bay, in Crete. No troops have been landed.

Red Cross in Russia Breaks off Relations With Enemy Branches

Cancels Mandates To International Commission; Outcome
Of Portugal's Sinking

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, April 16.—The Russian

Red Cross Society has resolved to

cease direct relations with the

enemy Red Cross, in the absence of

protests at the sinking of the hospital ship Portugal.

The Russian Red Cross Society

has telegraphed provisionally can-

celling the mandates given to the

Russian delegates in the Interna-

tional Red Cross Commission at

Stockholm and asking Prince

Charles to ascertain the views of

the German and Austrian Red Cross

Societies concerning the sinking of

the Portugal.

Smuggled from America With
Coffee; Bag Bursting Acci-

dentially Exposes Fraud

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Christiania, April 17.—The acci-

ntal bursting of a bag supposed to

contain coffee, on board a liner from

America, resulted in the discovery

that 250 bags were partially filled

with rubber. The whole consign-

ment was confiscated.

NORWAY CONFISCATES
BIG CARGO OF RUBBER

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per P. and O. s.s. Namur Apr. 19

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Apr. 20

Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava Apr. 21

and the Meuse only, we have identified, through prisoners, twelve regiments, belonging to five different divisions, of which two were engaged for the first time.

General Petain, commanding at Verdun, congratulating his troops for their gallant behavior, issued the following proclamation:

"The 9th day of April is a glorious day for our arms. The desperate assaults of the soldiers of the Crown Prince have been everywhere repulsed. Foot soldiers, artillerymen, sappers and aviators of the 2nd army have vied with one another for heroism! Honor to them all!"

"No doubt the Germans will still attack. Everyone must work and be on the look-out to obtain the same success as yesterday. Be of good cheer! We shall beat them!"

Heavy German Losses

In the region of Douaumont and Vaux, the enemy made an attack on the 10th on Caille Wood and on the 11th between Douaumont and Vaux, to check the progress gained by us on this side on the previous days. They set two divisions in line. They were repulsed with great losses and succeeded in penetrating in our trenches at one point only, but were at once driven back, leaving prisoners in our hands.

A few days before the German Emperor had passed in review one of the divisions engaged at this point and said: "The decision of the war of 1870 was obtained in Paris. The present war must end in Verdun. We must expect new German attacks."

According to German telegrams, the enemy every day take several hundred French prisoners. In order to render their success still more glorious, they claim these prisoners are unwounded.

But, if we add up all their fantastic figures from February 21 to April 10, we arrive at the stupendous total of 33,756 prisoners, while the true figure of our losses, including wounded, killed, left on the battle-field and uninjured men taken by the enemy, is greatly inferior to the figure given by the Germans for uninjured prisoners only.

British Are Shelled

London, April 17.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports heavy shelling about Voormezel and Dickebusch and between St. Eloi and the Ypres-Comines Canal. There was some artillery activity on both sides about Hebuterne, between Carnoy and the Somme and also about Souchez and Noeux-les-Mines.

Mining activity was reported in the Hohenzollern sector. There was considerable aerial activity yesterday. One of our aeroplanes did not return.

Strong French Assault

Beaten with Heavy Loss

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official German telegram—Headquarters, April 16.—Western theater.

—On both sides of La Bassée Canal, there has been an increased artillery activity, combined with lively mine engagements. In the Vermelles district, a British position of about 60 meters in length has been filled up by German blasting.

East of the Meuse, in the evening, there was violent fighting on the front from ahead of the fort of Douaumont over to the Vaux ravine. The enemy, after a strong artillery preparation, attacked with considerable forces, but were repulsed, after serious losses had been inflicted on the fighting forces. About 200 unwounded prisoners remained in German hands.

Headquarters, April 17.—No events of special importance occurred. Near Pervyse, German anti-aircraft guns brought down an enemy aeroplane, which, badly damaged, was forced to descend behind the front held by the Belgians. German artillery fire destroyed the aeroplane.

First Lieutenant Berthold, northwest of Peronne, shot down a British biplane; the pilot was dead and the observer seriously wounded. This is the fifth enemy aeroplane shot down by Berthold.

ITALIAN SUCCESS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, April 16.—The official communiqué issued today stated that, generally, there were minor operations. The Italians daring attacks east of Monfalcone, captured new advanced positions, a score of prisoners and some ammunition.

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BANDMAN OPERA CO. OPENS SEASON TONIGHT

Latest Gaiety Success 'To-night's The Night' Will Be First Production

Tonight the curtain will rise at the Lyceum theater on the opening performance of the Bandman Opera Co. in the latest success from the Gaiety Theater, London, "To-night's The Night." The Company have just concluded a short, but very successful season in Hongkong and they arrived here yesterday by the P. and O. ss. Namur. A good choice has been made in "To-night's The Night" as the opening production. The Gaiety play comes with an attractive reputation for a wealth of pretty faces, tuneful voices, charming dresses, excellent songs and real comedy.

This play kept the Gaiety theater in London packed night after night with delighted audiences through many months and it should certainly serve to give the season in Shanghai a good send off.

London critics waxed enthusiastic over the musical numbers of the piece and, since they are all the work of Mr. Paul Rubens and Mr. Percy Greenwood as composer and lyric writer respectively, they ought to please Shanghai as well.

Customs and Military Clash At Lappa

(Continued from Page 1)

gram to the State Secretary of the U. S. A. at Washington to the following effect:

At the desire of the members of both Houses of Parliament of the Republic of China I have the honor to address you that Yuan Shih-k'ai has violated his oath and committed the crime of high treason which has caused Yunnan, Kweichow, Kwangsi and Kwangtung to declare independence and they do not recognize Yuan Shih-k'ai as the chief executive which has been duly notified to all the Ministers and Consuls of friendly nations. Chekiang and Kiangsu have also declared independence, severing their connection with Yuan's government, which is also due to the same reason. Now we hear that Yuan Shih-k'ai has arranged a loan with a Boston banker for a sum of U. S. A. Gold \$20,000,000. We cannot recognize such a loan at any cost. Therefore we hereby officially refuse to recognize such a loan through your Excellency. If the loan is for the development of industries in China we are in sympathy with it, but at this moment we believe that it is quite inopportune.

Tang Shao-yi has also written to the U. S. A. Minister to Peking to the same effect adding that "if this telegram is sent to you it will be confiscated by Yuan's Government so we are sending a written despatch."

Ask Chungking To Declare

The local Szechuan merchants have sent a telegram to Chiu Chih-sen, Military Commissioner of Chungking, requesting him to declare independence.

Minister Liu Here

Minister Liu Kuang-hsing arrived yesterday morning by the cruiser Haichi from Tientsin. He landed at Woosung and is now staying at the Woosung Naval Hospital. His mission to Fukien probably will be cancelled owing to the fact that the Fukienese oppose him bringing Northern troops to Foochow.

BRITISH ORDER CAUSES PANIC WITH JAPANESE

Prohibits Export of Pig Iron, Railway Materials and Ship Building Stuff

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries the following despatch:

Tokio, April 17.—A London telegram reports:—The British Government has published the prohibition of exports of pig-iron and steel railway materials and shipbuilding materials, which has caused a panic amongst Japanese merchants. The official reports of details are not at hand but Japanese ironworks and shipbuilding firms are panic-stricken about the news.

NEW FRENCH CONSULATES

It is reported that the French Government has decided to establish French Consulates at Hulho in Yunnan and Amoy in Fukien.

RUSSIAN TROOPS MUTINY AND DESTROY BARRACKS

27 Soldiers Burnt To Death At Nikolaievsk Says Report From Berlin

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official Austro-Hungarian telegram—Vienna, April 16.—Russian theater.—Only the usual artillery engagements occurred.

Italian theater.—On the front of the coast district, only moderate artillery engagements occurred. In the section of the Doboardo heights, there was a lively activity.

East of Selz, a small engagement is continuing. In the Ploeken region, the Austro-Hungarian artillery strongly bombarded the enemy's position.

On the Tyrol front, the enemy bombarded some of the Dolomite sections and the Austro-Hungarian works on the Lafran and Viergereth plateau.

Berlin, April 17.—The Deutscher Überseezeitung states: The Russians stationed at Nikolaievsk mutinied and set the barracks on fire. 27 soldiers perished in the flames. The soldiers complained about ill-treatment from their officers.

A Dutch committee of jurists and naval officers examined the question whether the German steamers seized by Portugal ought to be admitted to Dutch ports. The committee decided that these German boats, which are now in other hands, cannot be allowed to enter Dutch ports.

The Mixed Court

Lee Kwe-dong, with three others was arrested on a charge of being a member of a band of robbers. Lee did not relish the prospect of a long trial and longer imprisonment so he took matters in his own hands, pronounced his own sentence and put it into execution. The next morning his jailor found him swinging by the neck from a rafter. He had been dead some time. The other three prisoners were before the Mixed Court yesterday. Their cases were remanded.

Five men were before the Mixed Court yesterday on charges in connection with the death of Waung Po-ning. Waung was found where he had been stabbed to death at No. 417 Woosung Road, on Monday night. The prisoners will come up for a special hearing.

The payment of a bad \$5 note for the presses on which the money was printed caused the downfall of an alleged band of counterfeiters who faced the Mixed Court yesterday. There are eight of the men on trial.

A carpenter who made a press for the band tried to pass a note which they gave him. A Chinese detective caught sight of the bill and was told by the carpenter where it came from. One of the men said that a Japanese initiated them into the money making business.

The case came up before Mr. Schirmer, German assessor, and Magistrate Yu. Mr. K. E. Newman prosecuted for the police, and Mr. G. D. Musso appeared for the Chinese government. Mr. J. B. Davies, Mr. H. D. Rodger, Dr. O. Fisher and Mr. J. W. Rice appeared for different defendants.

There were indications that the police stepped in just in time to stop a plant that would have turned out bad money by the wholesale. A detective said that soon after the arrests one of the men told him that they intended turning out \$3,000,000 worth of counterfeit. The two bad notes seized were copies of the Bank of China currency. A photographic negative showing an impression of a genuine bank note was also taken by the police. The arrests were made at No. 424 Chungking Road.

One of the foreign detectives declared that a prisoner admitted to him that a Japanese had showed them how it was done and that he was coming back to give them further instruction. Some of the photographic chemicals seized were from Kurokoshi and Co. The carpenter testified that the man told him the press he made was for printing figures on cloth. One of the prisoners told his captors that the counterfeit seized was all they had time to turn out.

The case was remanded for a further hearing today.

Yesterday's Fire

The Fire Brigade was called out at 8:55 o'clock last night to a fire on property at No. 157, Bubbling Well Road owned by Mr. S. A. Hardoon. The blaze was in an enormous pile of shavings and debris from new houses that are being built in the compound. By some means the fire started in the bottom of the pile and it was very difficult to get at. The flames were finally put under control but it was found necessary to station a man there all night to keep down the smoldering embers. While on this call an alarm was turned in for East Seward road. When the Brigade arrived no trace of a fire could be found. It was supposed to have been a fire that burned out of its own accord.

News Briefs

Charge Filipino Tars With Stabbing Coolie

The French Crippled Soldiers Fund will receive \$15,000 from the performance of Cinderella by the French A. D. C. In addition to this, the Cinderella performances netted \$5,000 for the Belgian War Relief Fund.

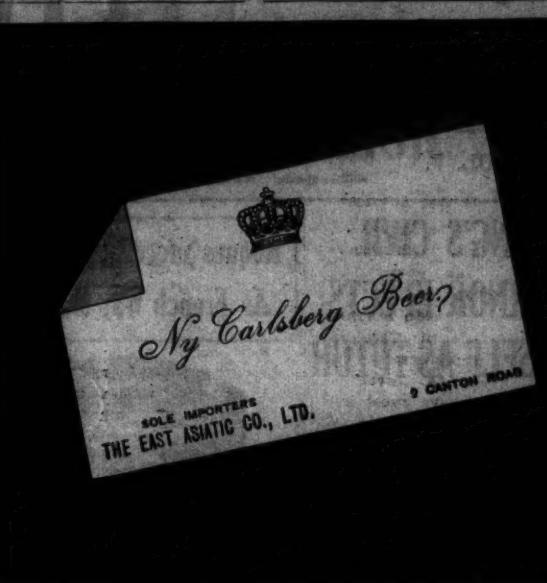
The new program which began last night at the Victoria Theater features a three-part film "An Avalanche of Fire." In addition to other pictures there is a comedy variety act by the Three Delroys. They exhibit some puzzling feats. The Victoria will give no performance on Good Friday. Miss Chee Toy, a Chinese singer who features the newest American songs, will be on the program Saturday night. She will sing for a few nights only.

We have received from Shewan Tomes and Co. a copy of the British Dominions Year Book for 1916. This book is issued by the British Dominions General Insurance Co., Ltd., for which Shewan Tomes and Co. are agents. The volume is a useful and compact commentary on the war. It contains a history of the conflict during its first year, and chapters are devoted to every phase from finance to trench digging. The handbook contains 336 pages.

Shewan Tomes are also distributing the new calendar of the same insurance company. It bears a figure of Britannia in the act of thanking the colonies for the aid they have given her in the war.

In response to an urgent local demand the Honigsberg Garage has installed on the premises a special department for making cushion covers, tops, and drivers' uniforms. A staff of skilled workmen has been engaged, and estimates and advice will be given free of charge.

The Shanghai-Nanking Railway, as will be seen from a notice on page 12, is advertising an Easter Monday excursion to Soochow. A special express train will leave Shanghai at 7:10 a.m., arriving at Soochow at 8:40. The return train leaves Soochow at 5:30 p.m. and arrives at Shanghai at 7. Breakfast and tea may be obtained on the trains, and return fares are offered at reduced rates. Doubtless many people will take advantage of this opportunity of spending a whole day in the country amongst the hills surrounding the Ta Hu Lake.



Charge Filipino Tars With Stabbing Coolie

Two Filipino sailors were given a preliminary hearing before Mr. Earl B. Rose, Commissioner for the United States Consul for China, yesterday. They were charged with attacking and stabbing a Chinese coolie. The coolie was in court to testify but he was so seriously injured that he may die as a result of the wounds. The Filipinos were bound over to the United States Court for China.

The men charged were Roman Salsino and Pablo Aranis. Both were from the Philippine steamer Robert P. Palas. The coolie testified that he was going along the Yalu Road at 11:30 Monday night. The Filipinos were coming in the other direction. When they got opposite, the coolie says that they attacked him without reason, one of them stabbing him near the heart and in the left arm. A wicked looking sheath knife was taken from Salsino.

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Neurasthenia is very prevalent in hot climates at this time of the year, and among its chief causes are over-work, worry, a too monotonous mode of life, and anything that tends to produce strain and stress.

Food may be of great utility, says the writer, as an agent in the treatment of neurasthenia. Synthetic foods, scientifically produced on correct therapeutical lines, are particularly useful for this purpose.

It must, however, be extremely pure and of the highest quality, otherwise they may do more harm than good. Sanatogen is an ideal food of this nature, and is given to neurasthenics with excellent effect. It combines the nerve-food, sodium-glycerophosphate, with body-building protein in the form of a very fine, white powder, which, when mixed with water, becomes a bland, creamy emulsion, free from taste or odour, and pleasantly taken in any non-acid beverage. As a nerve-food, it has been proved to produce in six weeks an increase of 63 per cent. in the phosphorus content of the nerve-cells, from which nervous energy is derived. This preparation is obtainable at all Chemist's and is entirely British made. Those interested should write, mentioning this paper, to The Sanatogen Company of China, No. 1, The Bund (Sixth floor), Shanghai, who will send an attractive booklet on the subject.

Electric Cooking



A consignment of the latest type of Electric Ovens has just arrived.

Early application should be made for hire of same so as to avoid disappointment.

Hire charge Tls. 0.50 per month.

Further particulars may be obtained upon application to

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MOTORISTS, PLEASE NOTE

that in consequence of the continued rise in exchange, the price of DUNLOP TYRES is from this date reduced 10%.

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Governor-Gen. von Kries Tells of Germany's Efforts At Restoration of Poland

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, April 16.—The Deutscher Ueberseeidienst states: With regard to the political and economical situation of the Polish and other inhabitants of former Russian Poland, now in German hands, the Chief of the German Civil Administration in Warsaw, von Kries, as Governor General of Warsaw, gave most interesting information to a representative of the Deutsche Ueberseeidienst. Herr von Kries first was Chief of the district of Czerniachow and was then appointed Chief of the Civil Administration in the conquered parts of Russian Poland, where he witnessed the extension of the German occupation to Warsaw and further parts of Russian Poland, which altogether constitute an area three times as large as the district first occupied by the Germans.

Catastrophe Prevented
Thus, Herr von Kries took part in the political and economical reconstruction of the occupied Polish territory from the very beginning. He makes the impression of a broad-minded, well-informed man, whose avowed aim it is not only to raise the standard of life, but also to educate the people for self-government.

Found Complete Chaos

Herr von Kries said: "We entered Poland when the Russian civil officials had left the country together with the military. Since practically no Poles were employed in the civil administration, the country was left without administration and without officials. It was complete chaos."

"As long as the Germans only had one-third of the territory which they now occupy, they were able to feed the population of these districts on a very comfortable scale, as there were tolerably good crops in the barns. It was even certain that there were victuals considerably in excess of what the population needed.

Open Polish Schools
"Conditions changed, however, when Warsaw, with more than one million inhabitants and other large districts were occupied. These districts were not only twice as large as the former area, but the Russians had burned down all houses for miles and miles. They had destroyed

"We opened schools. The language in which the lessons are given is, of course, the Polish language. As generally known, the recently opened university of Warsaw teaches in the Polish language. In order to build up

a body of teachers, we opened university extension lectures for teachers.

"Our object is at present to educate the Poles for self-government, which, until now, was unknown to them and thus to enable them to take part in an increasing fashion in the administration of their own country."

"As to victuals, we are, as I said, able to feed the population until the

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Higher Spats and More Buttons This Spring



PHOTO BY KODAK
SPRING SPORT OUTFIT

New York, March 16.—Higher spats and more buttons are two of the newest features of the Spring outfit.

A smart costume of black and white check flannel seen recently had a coat with a pointed circular flounce, a fuller skirt, and the suit boasted of sixty buttons. The spats were of the same material as the suit, and were twelve inches high. A black straw sailor completed the outfit.

next harvest, that is, up to September 1, but, since it is necessary to continue with economical measures, it would have been of great service to the population if the planned American relief action had not failed, because of the conditions which Britain made. Germany had declared its readiness to give all guarantees which could be asked for on the basis of international law, for the assurance that American food should neither be used for the advantage of Germans nor be requisitioned in Poland.

The British Government, however, in return, made requests which, as they certainly must have known beforehand, was impossible to comply with. Britain especially demanded, contrary to the law of the nations, that the German and Austro-Hungarian armies of occupation should not be provisioned from Poland.

"In fact, Germany did not export any victuals during the current agricultural year from Poland. This can be proved. Germany must decline, however, to give up rights conceded by convention and the international law, to provision their occupying force from the occupied territory.

"Besides, Germany cannot comply with another demand, which, by the way, is not clear, that is, that Germany should give a certain quantity of other goods against the imported American grain. The British Government, apparently, is not conscious of the fact that Germany is able to feed the Polish population until the next crops are available, without foreign help and that it entered into the negotiations only because the feeding can only be made possible in a rather economical way, and because Germany wanted to show its goodwill to the Poles."

Herr von Kries finally stated: "The Germans wish to avoid giving arms to the population of the occupied Polish districts. The retreating Russians had destroyed roads, railways, bridges and everything necessary for the country's life. Since a complete re-construction of all this was necessary, 45,000 Polish workmen have been busy for months on road works and many other thousands have been occupied with work to alleviate distress."

The workers of the former industries thus have the chance of earning a living which otherwise would have been impossible to them, since the British condemned the factories to a standstill, by making the importation of raw materials impossible."

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United States Court for China

Judgment for H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

In the United States Court for China yesterday, Judge Charles S. Lobinger, presiding, judgment was rendered in the case of the Star Garage Co., Ltd., Plaintiff and Appellant, vs. H. S. Honigsberg and Co., Defendant and Appellee. The case came up on appeal from the Consular Court for the District of Shanghai. Mr. H. D. Rodger appeared for Appellant, and Messrs. Fleming and Davies, by Mr. Davies, for Appellee. *Syllabus*

1. Under the doctrine of contributory negligence, which prevails in most Anglo-American jurisdictions, a party cannot recover for an injury to which his own negligence has contributed.

2. In the Federal Courts the burden of proving such negligence rests upon defendant, but such proof may appear from plaintiff's own evidence.

3. Evidence examined and found to show that plaintiff's chauffeur was guilty of negligence contributing to a collision between his own car and defendant's.

The judgment Plaintiff brought this action in the court below to recover damages for injuries to his automobile, resulting from a collision with one belonging to the defendant and occurring at the intersection of Chekiang and Canton Roads in the International Settlement of Shanghai. After plaintiff had produced his evidence defendant moved for a dismissal on the ground that said evidence disclosed that plaintiff was not entitled to recover. From an order sustaining said motion plaintiff appealed.

It appears that during the last Chinese New Year, viz., on February 2, at about 5:30 a.m. plaintiff's car was moving north on Chekiang Road and defendant's was going east on Canton Road, both rapidly. There is no specific estimate as to the rate of speed of defendant's car, most of plaintiff's witnesses merely stating that it was moving faster than plaintiff's and no witness having testified in defendant's behalf. As to plaintiff's car, however, the chauffeur testifies:

"Before reaching the corner, I was travelling 20 miles an hour, but slowed down to about 15 miles."

Yet the street over which he was passing was "narrow" and "crooked" and though there were shop lights there is no suggestion of any other.

He further testifies "I did not apply the brake" "I looked up the cross road but did not see Honigsberg's car" until he "reached the middle of the cross road." Nor "until it was about 20 feet from me."

Other witnesses for the plaintiff, however, saw defendant's car at a much greater distance—on (Tsang San-tse) "when it was about 10 houses from the corner" and another (Moh Hung-ye) "when it was about 5 houses from the corner." Still another witness for plaintiff (Tsoung Tze-chi) testifies that both cars "had lights" and in fact the chauffeur himself states that "all cars use small lights;" and it would seem to follow that he could not have looked carefully toward the west in entering the intersection of the street or he would have seen defendant's car approaching at a much greater distance than he says.

The street corners are occupied by high buildings hiding all view of the west until toward the center of the cross street and common prudence would seem to have dictated a slow and careful entrance to said street in order to avoid approaching vehicles which could not be seen.

It thus results from plaintiff's own evidence that in the early morning while yet dark his car was moving along a narrow street at the rate of 20 miles an hour, that on approaching an intersection of another street, the view of which was hidden by high buildings, he continued at a speed of 15 miles an hour, that he failed to look to the west with a sufficient care to observe another car approaching at a much greater rate of speed and equipped with lights and that he failed to apply the brake at any time. The question is whether, regardless of the negligence of which defendant's chauffeur may

have been guilty, plaintiff may recover upon such evidence.

The doctrine of contributory negligence is well established as a part of the common law of most Anglo-American jurisdictions (1) and is applied by the Federal, as well as the State Courts. (2) It has been defined as:

"Such an act or omission on the part of plaintiff, amounting to an ordinary want of care, as concurring or co-operating with the negligent act of defendant, is the proximate cause of occasion of the injury complained of." (3)

In some jurisdictions the burden of proving the want of such negligence rests upon plaintiff, (4) but the majority rule is that the defendant assumes the burden of proving such negligence. (5) The Federal Courts apply the latter rule (6) even in States where the opposite one is followed by the local tribunals (7); but it is sufficient if negligence appear from plaintiff's evidence.

Under all authorities we have consulted a speed of 20 or even 15 miles an hour on a narrow street is treated as excessive. In enacting a law for the District of Columbia Congress has fixed 12 miles an hour as the maximum rate "between intersecting streets and avenues;" (8) and while this may not be applicable in all respects to Shanghai (though streets are much wider and straighter in Washington) it at least expresses the legislative intent as to what should be the limits of speed. Even in the absence of such an expression a rate of 8 or 10 miles an hour has been held excessive and negligent. (9) And one who drives his vehicle at such a rate of speed as to contribute to a collision is precluded from recovery for injuries therefrom. (10)

As is observed in one case:

"The driving of an automobile at a high rate of speed through city streets, at times when and places where other vehicles are constantly passing, and men, women, and children are liable to be crossing or around corners at the intersection of streets, or in passing by street cars from which passengers have just alighted or may be about to alight, or in other similar places and situations where people are liable to fall to observe an approaching automobile, is in itself actionable negligence. One operating an automobile under such circumstances is bound to take notice of the peculiar danger of collisions in such places. He cannot secure immunity from liability by merely sounding his automobile horn. He must run his car only at such speed as will enable him to timely stop it to avoid collisions."

Plaintiff's counsel contends that

even if the chauffeur had gone more slowly the collision would have occurred; but that would hardly have been true if the chauffeur had checked his speed to the minimum on reaching the street intersection, had looked for and discovered defendant's approaching car (as the other witnesses did) and waited until it had passed. It is true that one of the witnesses declares that if plaintiff's car had been going faster the collision would not have occurred because the car would have been out of the way; but that is like saying that if plaintiff's car had happened to come along about five minutes earlier the accident would have been avoided. We cannot speculate upon what might have happened under other conditions; we can only seek to determine from the evidence whether plaintiff's chauffeur exercised the care that the law requires under the conditions as they existed.

In view of the speed, the failure to apply the brake, or to discover the approaching car we are unable to say that he did and this notwithstanding the fact that defendant's chauffeur may have been guilty of still greater negligence, though it must be remembered that defendant's witnesses have not been heard on that point. That both were driving recklessly we may well believe for we have seen too many examples of such driving in Shanghai not to feel that it is little short of providential that more of such accidents do not occur daily. But where both parties contribute to such a result by their negligence the Anglo-American law leaves each where it found him.

The judgment of the Consular Court is affirmed with costs to the appellant.

1.—"The Universal rule is that if negligence on the part of the person injured contributed to the injury he is not entitled to recover therefor." 29 Cyc. 507.

2.—*Glaus v. Northern Steamship Co.*, 89 Fed. 646, 32 C. C. A. 282; *Gravelle v. Minneapolis, etc., R. Co.*, 10 Fed. 711, 3 McCrary 352.

3.—29 Cyc. 505.

4.—*Id.* 603.

5.—*Id.* 601.

6.—*Inland etc. Coasting Co. v. Tolson*, 139 U. S. 551, 35 Law ed. 270.

7.—*Chicago etc. R. Co. v. Price*, 97 Fed. Rep. 423, 430.

8.—*Act of June 29, 1906*, 34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Pt. I, Chap. 3615, Sec. 1.

9.—*Gregory v. Slaughter*, 90 S. W. (Ky.) 248; *Wales v. Harper*, (Manitoba) 17 West L. R.

10.—*Garrett v. People's Ry. Co.* (Del.) 64 Atl. Rep. 254; *Lauzon v. Fond du Lac, Wis.*, 125 N. W. 629; *Brosschart v. Tuttle*, 59 Conn. 1, 11 L. R. A. 33.

11.—*Irwin v. Judge*, 81 Conn. 492, 71 Atl. 572.

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Yokohama Firemen

In Some New Stunts

The famous fire department of Yokohama had an opportunity of further adding to its fame in the fire which recently wrecked a part of the United Club. That it made brilliant use of the occasion is proven by the following account of the fire written by an appreciative witness:

It was really the most well-behaved fire I have ever seen: it broke out at the time most convenient for the spectators, and stopped just in time for everybody to go back to work again.

Perhaps the most showy part of the performance was the salvaging of the crockery and glassware. This was all collected in sheets torn off the beds, and the whole mass was then hurled out of the highest window that could safely be reached. Considering that the fire was in the roof at the other end of the building, this was very well thought out, and the lovely ear-splitting smash when the crockery hit the pavement was well worth of the effort.

At the Bund side of the building knockabout comedians armed with hoses and axes were doing sidesplitting business to a large and appreciative audience. The effect at this point was greatly assisted by the guests of the Club Hotel, who

arranged themselves in effective tableaux among their boxes and furniture on the tennis-lawn, and the shrieks of the people passing along the glass-covered path caused roars of laughter and elicited many cries of *encore!*

Finding no more breakable glass within easy reach the gentleman in the bedroom then turned his attention to the windows over Water Street and began throwing trunks out on to the heads of the audience below. Several of these (I mean the trunks) burst in the road, and a gleam of apprehensive pleasure was seen in the eye of the Chief of the Washerwoman's Guild, who was standing by.

At about 2:30 water was noticed pouring from the nozzle of one of the hoses on the hotel side of the building, and shortly afterwards the fire ceased and the audience dispersed.

Since the happening of this historic fire many strange changes in the habits of the residents of the port have been noticed. Many married ladies are convinced that a fearful slump in trade must have taken place, since their husbands knock off work at the office at least two hours earlier every evening. Several unmarried members of the community are looking very smart in their new suits of clothes, and one of them was seen to remark that his valuation of £500 for an old dress suit was well below the mark. The sound of shaking dice and cocktail-mixers is heard coming from some bar-rooms previously inhabited only by the ghosts of forgotten tourists and hotel guests are at a premium.

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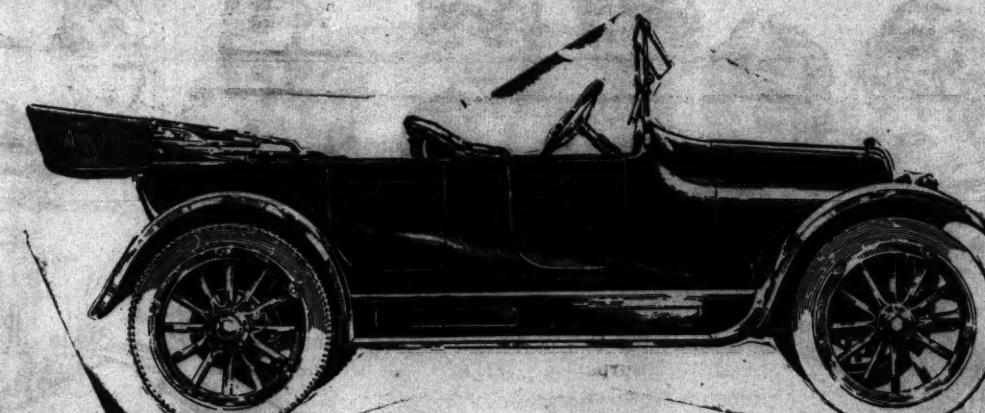
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GOSSIP

BIDS AT ROYAL AUCTION;
STICKING TO PRINCIPALSImportant Points for Beginners,
Argued Out By An Expert;
Examples

By An Expert

New York, March 10.—There have been so many interesting and close decisions on the laws of auction bridge since the new code was published by The Whist Club that the Card Committee has been authorized to print them as a short appendix to the present code; but no changes will be made in the laws themselves until next season, if then. For the Beginners

The two principal rules at royal auction for the second round of the suit—to lead the best if you hold it, or one of the second and third best if you hold both—are, of course, open to exceptions in case the cards that fall on the first round indicate that too strict adherence to the rule might lose tricks.

If you are playing against a trump declaration and have led the king from ace king and others, for instance, your partner might drop the jack on the first round. There is then no necessity for you to follow with the ace, as he must have the queen or no more, because the third hand does not play down and out with an honor.

Beginners are apt to forget that there is such a thing as a declarer's holding up the command of a suit and to imagine that when the declarer does not win a trick the winning card must be with the leader's partner.

One of the most common mistakes of this class is to lead the king from king queen jack and when the king wins to jump to the conclusion that the partner has the ace and lead a small card for the second round.

This combination should never be regarded as an exception to the rule of leading one of the second and third best for the second round. If your partner has the ace, he must have enough small cards with it not to block your suit. If he has not the ace you prevent the possibility of the declarer's winning the second round with the ten and still holding the ace over you.

Another important point in connection with the second round of a suit is to avoid giving up the command and making some secondary card good in the dummy. This situation often arises in playing against a trump declaration and if there is the slightest fear that the declarer might trump your good card you should not lead it.

The point of the play is this: If you lead the best of the suit and it is trumped, dummy is left with the best and can give the declarer a discard. But if you can get your partner to come through the declarer and he trumps, you need not play your winning card, but hold the command of the suit. If he does not trump your good card wins.

Here is an example of this situation that came up in a duplicate match last month.

H—Q 7
C—Q 8 4
D—K 10 6
S—8 6 3 2
H—9 8 2
C—A K 10 6 2
D—8 2
S—J 10 4
H—A K J 5 4 3
C—7
D—7 5 3
S—A Q 5

Z dealt and bid two hearts, which every one passed. At one table A led the king of clubs and went right along with the ace. This trick Z trumped and after that there was no escape for A and B.

A small trump put dummy in to lead the queen of clubs, upon it Z discarded a spade, as he might want all his diamonds to lead to dummy. The dummy led a spade and the finesse of the queen held. The next thing was to pull all the trumps.

Now a diamond goes to B's queen and no matter which black suit he leads Z is in again to lead another diamond, as all he needs is one diamond trick to go home.

The six trumps, two spades and the diamond are there all the time, but the queen of clubs, the trick that takes Z to game with four odd, is not there if A plays correctly. At one table he did.

After the club king A shifted to the diamonds, leading through strength. B won with the queen and came back with the club, so as to get another diamond led through dummy.

It does not matter what Z does with this trick, but if he passes it up he loses a trick, as A will make his ace and will save a little trump on the third round of diamonds. In the actual play Z trumped the club, led a trump and finessed the spade. When he led the trumps B discarded a club, keeping all his diamonds, with the result that he made a trick with the king of spades at the end.

If the beginner will take this hand

and play it over he will find that no matter how Y and Z manage it they cannot go game without that club trick.

Situations are continually coming up in which the leader of a suit must try to get his partner in to lead the second round so as to find out what the declarer holds in it.

Some Duplicate Declarations

The last duplicate match at the Knickerbocker was very largely attended and the number of deals played brought out some instructive examples of the importance of sticking to the solid principles of the bidding part of the game. If a teacher had set up the hands they could hardly have fitted better.

Here is a striking illustration of the weakness of bidding a suit without the tops, as they are familiarly called. It was No. 9 in the second section, the dealer sitting north.

H—A 9 8 7 2
C—8
D—6 3 2
S—K Q 10 5

H—K 5 3
C—K J 6
D—A 10
S—9 7 6 3 2

H—10
C—Q 10 7 4
D—Q J 8 7 5 4
S—J 8

At one table Z started by bidding a diamond. Not only are there no sure tricks at the head of the suit itself, but there are no tricks anywhere else to fill up the holes. Now look what this bid costs.

A passed and Y went no trumps, imagining of course that Y had at least two sure tricks in diamonds and perhaps an honor or two somewhere else which might be useful. B having the lead passed, Z should have gone two diamonds, but he thought that might only encourage his partner to go more no trumps, so he passed. A bid two spades, and as Y had that suit stopped two or three times he went back to two no trumps, still pinning his faith to that diamond suit.

B put on the king of diamonds, second hand, for fear of losing it and made his two good hearts. Then he went through dummy with a small club, putting dummy in with the fourth club.

As dummy still had that spade jack he led another diamond and A won it with the ace. As he had nothing but spades left at this stage he had to lead one and B got in with the ace to make the fifth club.

This sets the no trumper for four tricks, 230 points minus, all due to an unjustifiable original bid.

At another table Z passed, so did A, and Y bid a heart, just to indicate a lead in case B started something.

He did not lead the heart up to B's declared stoppers, but started on the diamonds. B won the first trick and led a heart to clear that suit, as he imagined the clubs would work out later. Y returned the diamond.

Another heart from B, and Z discarded a spade, as he could mark his partner with the only other diamond, because Y uses the Foster echo at no trumps.

In order not to establish the hearts for Y, who might have a reentry, B led the clubs, but he was afraid to finesse for fear of letting in the diamonds. On the return of the club Y discarded a heart and B threw him in with a heart after making the jack, hoping he had no diamonds. The consequence was that the ace of spades went to sleep and the no trumper was set for 50 points.

Here is an example of the folly of increasing the partner's bid on a gamble. It was No. 28 in the second section, the dealer sitting west:

H—A 6 4
C—J 9 8
D—A 10 9 8
S—A J 7

H—5 2
C—K 10 6 4 3
D—K J 9 2
S—8 3

H—Q 10 8
C—7
D—8 7 5 3
S—K Q 9 4

Z dealt and all passed up to B, who did not like to throw up the hand, so he said no trump. This went round to Y, who thought he would ask for a lead and bid two diamonds. This B passed, but A went two no trumps, although he has not a single sure trick in his hand and the diamond declaration lies over him.

Of course B was murdered. Z led the eight of diamonds and Y won A's nine with the ten. Y then made a very foxy play. He led the interior six of hearts, just big enough to beat dummy's five. B was afraid to put on the king and Z won the trick, false carding the jack and leading his smallest diamond.

Now the four of hearts comes through B, and again he is afraid to put on the king. Z wins with the ten this time and leads another small diamond, the ace catching A's king. Thinking Y had no more hearts, as he had led the six and then the four, B discarded a heart and Y at once picked up his king with the ace.

The next thing was to put Z in with the small diamonds, and he made a trick with the queen of hearts, setting B's trap contract for two tricks.

At one table B went out at no trumps on this hand, but Y had not mentioned the diamonds, so dummy won the first trick with the eight of spades. Then he made five club tricks, on which Y discarded a heart.

and spade, while Z shed all four of his diamonds.

When dummy returned the spade B played the ten and let A in, knowing he did not dare to lead another spade. Z led the queen of hearts and Y put on the ace and returned the diamond. B put on the king and made his ace of spades. Then he led the diamond, as Y had nothing but diamonds left A made the king.

Y should undoubtedly have bid a diamond on the first round, anticipating a bid by B, and asking for a lead while it was cheap. Then if there is any bidding it will be two clubs by A.

Here is a hand that presented a problem as to what A should lead. It was No. 26, dealer west.

H—3
C—K 10 4 2
D—K Q 5 3
S—Q 10 4 2

H—Q 8 5
C—A Q J 3
D—6
S—A J 7

H—A K 10 7
C—6
D—J 7 4 2
S—K 6 5

Z dealt and bid two hearts, probably because he had four honors in one hand. This effectively prevented his partner from warning him that he had no hearts, which he might have done by going no trumps had the bid been only one.

It is curious that no matter what A leads the result is the same and a number of leads were tried at various tables. In spite of the generally accepted theory that it pays to open your long suit when you are long in trumps, some led the singleton diamond. B won and returned it and Y in.

Then, as usual with players who invite a ruff, A has to lead something which he might just as well have led at first, so he tried to get another ruff by slipping a small club through Y, but as A had only one it was then or never for that king, so dummy is certainly a remarkable hand.

The next lead was the trump and

the finesse of the ten went to A's queen. Z trumped the ace of clubs, pulled all the trumps and led the diamond, but the last three tricks had to be surrendered to A's ace of spades and two clubs. This set the contract for one trick.

At one table A opened with the ace of clubs and went on with the queen, so as to establish the jack. This gave Z a discard that was of no value to him. The trump finesse went to A's queen and he followed the tactics explained in the first part of this article, trying to get his partner in to come through Z with a club, so as to save the jack.

A guessed the diamond, but Z trumped the club, led two rounds of trumps, and on finding B was out shifted to the jack of diamonds. Now the jack of clubs forces Z's last trump and the ace of spades makes, after A ruffs the next diamond lead, again setting the two trick bid for 50 points.

Some player, upon what theory it is hard to say, led the ace of spades from this hand and followed with the jack. Z won this with the king and tried to put dummy in with a small diamond, so as to get the finesse in trumps.

B came back with the third spade, fully expecting A to trump it, but it went to Y's ten and he led the trump, A's queen winning, as usual. Now A leads two rounds of clubs, ace first and Y in.

Instead of coming back with a diamond, which would have put the first force on A and made Z's contract for him, Z was careless enough to force his own strong hand with a club. This left A with the long trump, so that he could trump the diamond, force Z with the club and make the long trump again setting the contract for a trick.

Strange to say, one player led the trump in this hand, so as not to guess, and with precisely the same result, six tricks for A and B against just seven for Y and Z. In this respect it is certainly a remarkable hand.

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

The depression of Szechuan will approach Shanghai. Hot and variable weather. Winds from the south-east quadrant along our coasts. A typhoon coming from south-east threatens Luzon.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 19, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Germany's Finances
(New York Times)

THE Secretary of the German Imperial Treasury, before the Reichstag on Friday, spoke for rigid economy in private and public expenditure, the necessity for which was self-apparent in a deficit of 480,000,000 Marks (\$120,000,000) on account of the civil budget, exclusive of the cost of war. Part of this deficit is owing to an enormous increase in the interest on public debt created by war loans. At first the Government borrowed war money at compound interest, that is paying interest on preceding loans from the proceeds of successive ones. That way lies disaster. Interest on war loans is now included in the civil budget, hence the deficit and hence also the need of greater economy and new forms of taxation.

The Secretary boasted that the Government had put on the brakes wherever it could and was now holding the war cost at or below 2,000,000,000 Marks (\$500,000,000) a month. Then he cited the reason of the enemy. That was very much worse. "I calculate," he said, "the entire expenditure for the enemy from the beginning of the war until the end of March, 1916, at 100,000,000,000 to 125,000,000,000 and ours and those of our allies at 50,000,000 to 55,000,000,000."

Herr Dr. Heffterich is a financier in perilous ways, and not a politician, which would account for his failure to see the disagreeable and pessimistic implications of that statement. What he says without meaning to say is that Germany's enemies have been able so far to spend two or two-and-a-half dollars for Germany's one. How long can Germany sustain herself against enemies able to do that?

At the same time he calls attention to a relentless fact of arithmetic, for if you will test it by simple division you will see that Germany's enemies do not have to be nationally or individually richer to raise two-and-a-half times as much money.

They have the great advantage of being more numerous. The aggregate population of England, France, Italy, European Russia, Canada, Australia, Japan, and Portugal is 315,000,000, and if at Dr. Heffterich's highest estimate, they have spent 125,000,000,000 Marks (\$31,250,000,000) on the war, that is \$92 per capita, whereas if Germany and her allies have spent 55,000,000,000 Marks (\$13,750,000,000), that is \$97 per capita for the aggregate population of Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey.

Dr. Heffterich added that every German expected peace would bring financial advantages. That is a moderation of the statement he made last Winter, which was that the whole cost of the war would be assessed upon the enemy. So every German once thought. War loans were secured by a first lien on the assets of England, France, and Russia. They would have to pay. That they would have first to be beaten was like putting the earth under water, a mere technical difficulty.

The Peril of the Drug Habit

From "Habits That Handicap."

By Charles B. Towns

It is human nature to wish to ease pain and to stimulate ebbing vitality. There is no normal adult who, experiencing severe pain or sorrow or fatigue, and thoroughly appreciating the immediate action of an easily accessible opiate, is not likely in a moment of least resistance to take it.

Everyone who has become addicted to a drug has started out with small occasional doses, and no-one has expected to fall a victim to the habit; indeed, many have been totally unaware that the medicine they were taking contained any drug whatever.

Thus the danger being one that threatens us all, it is every man's business to insist that the entire handling and sale of the drug be under as careful supervision as possible. It is not going too far to say that up to the present time most drug-takers have been unfairly treated by society.

Not Safeguarded

They have not been properly safeguarded from forming the habit or properly helped to overcome it.

It has been criminally easy for anyone to acquire the drug habit. Few physicians have recognized that it is not safe for most persons to know what will ease pain. When an opiate is necessary, it should be given only on prescription, and its presence should then be thoroughly disguised.

A patient goes to a physician to be cured; consequently, when his pain disappears, he naturally believes that this is due to the treatment he has received. If the physician has used morphine in a disguised form, the patient naturally believes that the cure was effected by some unknown medicine; but if, on the other hand, he has received morphine knowingly, he realizes at once that it is this drug which is responsible for easing pain.

If he has received it hypodermically, the idea is created in his mind that a hypodermic is a necessary part of the treatment. Thus it is clear that the physician who uses his syringe without extreme urgency is greatly to be censured, for the patient who has once seen his pain blunted by the use of a hypodermic eagerly resorts to this means when the pain returns.

Conservative practitioners are keenly aware of this responsibility, and some go so far as never to carry a hypodermic on their visits, though daily observation shows that the average doctor regards it as indispensable. The conservative physician employs only a very small quantity of morphine in any form.

One of the busiest and most successful doctors of my acquaintance has used as little as half a grain a year, and another told me he had never gone beyond two grains.

Both of these men know very well that only a small percentage of drug-takers have begun the practice in consequence of a serious ailment, and that even this small percentage might have been decreased by proper medical treatment directed at the cause rather than at its symptom, pain.

An opiate, of course, never removes the cause of any physical trouble, but merely blunts the pain due to it; and it does this by tying up the functions of the body. It is perhaps a conservative estimate that only ten per cent of the entire drug consumption is applied to the purpose of blunting incurable pain.

Opiates Rarely Needed

Thus ninety per cent of the opiates used are, strictly speaking, unnecessary. In the innumerable cases that have come under my observation, seventy-five per cent of the habitual users became such without reasonable excuse. Beginning with a few weeks that they had lost self-control and could not discontinue the use of the drug.

A very common source of this habit lies in the continued administration of an opiate in regular medical treatment without the patient's knowledge or consent, or in the persistent use of a patent medicine, or of a headache or catarrh powder that contains such a drug.

The man who takes an opiate consciously or unconsciously, and receives it from it a soothing or stimulating or pleasant effect, naturally turns to it again in case of the same need. The time soon arrives when the pleasurable part of the effect—if it was ever present—ceases to be obtained; and in order to get the soothing or stimulating effect, the dose must be constantly increased as tolerance increases.

With those who take a drug to blunt a pain which can be removed in no other way, it is fulfilling its

Chlorine in Peace and War

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

Men are not the only things that lead a double life. All our insect friends, for instance, lead triple existences, each stage of which is completely hidden from the other.

That fellow creature of the chorus girl, the lobster, passes through a dozen different moults before he reaches the Great White Way, while the avatars to shark and sea serpent "form" of the past few months, or whether chlorine has become a vital necessity would be hard to say.

A Life Necessity

Certainly its combination with sodium, chlorine of sodium, the common salt of our tables and our pickling vats, has become a necessity of life. There is still some mystery about it, because while common salt is found in practically every living animal tissue and most vegetable it does not enter into intimate combination with the life-stuff or protoplasm, but only seems to serve with water as a salt water bath or warm inland sea in which it can swim and feed and carry out its activities. It seems to serve as a kind of battery fluid for our life electrical processes, and the moment the supply of salt is cut off our health suffers at once.

With all our long, long dry land and air breathing habits we are still a walking aquarium, travelling marine menageries, miniature oceans on legs, skinlocked seas, living leather bottles of warm sea water in human shape. The moment our supply of either water or salt runs short we begin to founder.

Although this action of sea-salting our internal bath water may sound rather vague and trivial, especially as our cells do not eat or burn salt, or take it into their structure in any way, yet it is really of very great and fundamental importance.

For the simple reason that we are coming more and more to the conclusion that the real motive forces of life are electrical, or closely allied thereto, and as one great chemical physiologist has vividly expressed it: "It is the electrolytes that put life into the protoplasm (life-stuff)."

That is to say, those substances which are capable of carrying electrical charges backward and forward between the different parts of the body. And of these the most important and active are hydrogen, sodium and chlorine, all three of which are present in a solution of common salt, or sodium chloride.

Poems Worth Reading

In Armenia

Stranded when the sea receded
Ere the memory of man,
Landlocked 'mid its lofty mountains,
Lie the waters of Lake Van;

Storm tossed, wind blown, waste and lonely,

Underneath the sky's wide span,
Noise of battle breaks and thunders

O'er the wild tumultuous lake,

And the brooding forests echo,

And the sombre mountains shake;

For again earth's earliest wanderers

Stir in slumber and awake.

Mighty foemen reassemble

Hosts and armies long since died.

That like moles adown the sunbeam

Whirled to shadow and were sped;

But the great winds blowing sunward

Bring again the deathless dead!

Near the lake and Baghlar Gardens

Soars an obelisk alone,

Bearing carved gods and altars

In its corridors of stone,

And the arrow point inscriptions

Graved on cylinder and cone.

Way marks, these, of earth's first people,

Ever changing, yet the same;

Rearing in all lands the tokens

Of the Garden whence they came,

Which is barred to them forever

By a circling sword of flame.

M. E. BUNZER.

legitimate and supreme mission and admits of no substitute.

Where it was ever physically necessary, and that necessity still continues, an opiate would seem inevitable. But the percentage of such sufferers, as I have said, is small. The rest are impelled simply by craving—that intolerable craving which arises from deprivation of the drug.

Action Always the Same

But whether a man has acquired the habit knowingly or unknowingly, its action is always the same. No matter how conscientiously he wishes to discharge his affairs, the drug at once begins to loosen his sense of moral obligation, until, in the end, it brings about absolute irresponsibility. Avoidance and neglect of customary duties, evasion of new ones, extraordinary resourcefulness in the discovery of the line of least resistance, and finally amazing cunning and treachery—this is the inevitable history.

Travelettes

Athens

A THENS is distinctly disappointing at first sight, especially if you chance to cherish illusions about the glory that was Greece. The descendants of Socrates meet you at the boat or the train, and surround you with a cloud of expostulation, intrigue and entreaty designed to get you to their own particular hotel whose merits they extol in a way that puts Demosthenes out of the running. It is embarrassing to choose among so many perfect hostelleries, but you have the consolation of knowing that most of them are equally bad.

If it is night when you arrive, you will probably take a stroll around the city. You find the two main public squares set out with hundreds of little tables under the twinkling stars, where the populace drinks coffee and watches moving pictures. Each cafe of consequence has its own film machine, and projects on an outdoor screen for the benefit of its patrons at the tables.

This, of course, is a state of affairs highly favorable to the well-being of the Athenian small boy. In common with a few of the older proletariats he charges around at a great rate, trying to see everything at once. Houses with balconies fronting on the Zappeion terrace get a free show, and are said to be choice real estate in consequence.

At this evening gathering you feel something of the race-soul of the present Grecian people. It is resigned, apathetic, depressed. The crowd is quiet, orderly to the point of stolidity. If the film breaks or the light goes out, as frequently happens, the audience sits in patient silence, one minute, two minutes, five minutes, until the show goes on. There is none of the restless stir, the whistling and cat-calling that would be made by a similar mixed crowd in almost any other nation. As you sit in the quiet night, with such surroundings, you cannot but muse upon the storied greatness of the mighty race from which this people comes.

They are, indeed, the children of renown.

PHILIPPINE PROBLEMS

VI.—The Biggest One of All

By Frederic J. Haskin

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 22.—All eyes in the Philippines are turned on the United States today. The fate of the islands rests with the American people. That we have come to a crisis in our dealings with them is obvious to everyone. What do the people most concerned think of it—those to whom it is the biggest question on earth, and not merely a matter to be skimmed on the way to the office?

There are three principal political parties in the Philippines. All of them are in favor of legislation in which the United States shall go on record as subscribing to the principle of the ultimate independence of the islands.

The Nacionalista party is the strongest and most numerous. This party expressed itself as in favor of the passage of the Jones bill, preferably amended in certain particulars, but passed in its original form rather than not at all. (They referred to that Jones bill which states in its preamble that the United States has never had any idea of conquest or territorial aggrandizement. As passed by the Senate, the preamble was considerably modified.) The Progressista party also favors such a measure, but the Progressistas want a bill which will establish a government responsible in local affairs to the people of the islands rather than to the War Department or to the Governor-General of the Philippines. The third party wanted the preamble of the Jones bill amended so as to set a fixed date for the independence of the archipelago.

This third party is an off-shoot of the Nacionalistas, and apparently represents that section of public opinion which is calling for quick independence. There are also Filipinos who oppose any bill which has for its object the separation of the islands from the United States. The Nacionalista and Progressista parties include the great bulk of the people who are interested in politics at all.

These two parties want a definite affirmation from the United States to the effect that they will be independent some day. Such independence is their national ideal, and it has been promised them so often by individual Americans that they feel some definite and authoritative statement of our position to be their due. Every Filipino looks forward to the day when the islands will be governed by Filipinos. But as nearly as the sentiment of eight million such people can be estimated, it may be stated as a fact that no considerable section of the Filipinos desire separation at this time. The more serious thinkers among the natives will not even express an opinion as to when such separation will be desirable.

Thus the attitude of the Filipinos may be summed up: a small party desiring a fixed date for independence, a few unorganized individuals opposed to all talk of separation, a great majority of the people calling for a recognition of the principle of ultimate independence, but setting the time in the indefinite future.

Americans in the islands were apparently opposed to the preamble of the Jones bill, but so far as the administrative features of the measure are concerned, they agree with the Filipinos in desiring to have them enacted into law.

Opinion is practically unanimous that the Philippines have outgrown their present form of government. As it stands today, there is an appointive Commission for the upper House and an elective Assembly for the lower House.

The upper House has exclusive legislative authority over a third of the archipelago (Mindanao-Sulu). Yet the lower House must pass all appropriation bills, even where the money is to be expended outside its jurisdiction.

The bad features of this system were shown when the legislature failed to agree on a budget for three successive years.

Now things seem to be running smoothly, since the appropriation bill for the year has been passed and the two Houses are co-operating, but as a matter of fact the situation is unchanged. Only, the people of the islands realize that fundamental changes are about to be made in the organization of their government, so they put all other issues aside until they see what these changes will be.

Local government is not only hampered by the fact that an arm of the legislature must appropriate where it cannot legislate, but also because the Philippine legislature has little control over the sources of revenue in the islands. Customs receipts and internal revenues are the two sources whence the administration draws funds to keep it running.

Yet the legislature under the present organic act cannot pass any affected laws concerning either of these forms of taxation: that power is vested in the United States Congress.

The insular government cannot borrow money without express permission from Congress. One effect of this has been to keep Philippine finances in excellent condition—the

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The Secret of Public Speaking

By Garrett P. Serviss

"I am desirous of being informed of the cause of me being speechless when I am called to speak before a large audience. My friends advise me that I would make a very good lecturer, as I am able to speak on anything eloquently. I associate with very intelligent boys, and am able to dwell on any topic, but when I am called upon to make a speech I lose my nerve and am not able to go further.—H. L."

You suffer from self-consciousness, from want of training in self-control, which can be acquired only through experience, and from disciplined thinking and a deep fund of knowledge about your subjects. You should also study a little more closely the grammatical structure of the English language. Your facility in speaking "eloquently on anything" is, at present, a disadvantage to you. Real eloquence does not consist in a flood of words. It is based only on profound and serious thought and genuine feeling.

There is no finer or more useful art than that of public speaking. It calls into exercise the highest powers of the mind, but those powers cannot be

set to work upon nothing. They must have fuel to burn, or they must have something to hew and shape.

The material on which they work is knowledge, gained from study, observation, experience and meditation. The greatest orators the world has ever seen would be speechless if called upon to address a large audience on a subject about which they knew virtually nothing and on which their thoughts had never dwelt.

Their practised self-control might enable them to babble a while, but what they said would be without weight, point or value. It is not an easy thing to face alone a great battery of eyes, behind which you know that there is a multitude of alert, informed and critical minds.

When you find your own mind paralyzed and your tongue speechless in such a situation, it is because you sub-consciously realize the fact that you have only words, and not ideas based on previous thinking and study to offer.

The words will not come without thoughts behind them, and only the speaker of long experience can extemporize thoughts in the presence of a waiting audience. And he cannot do so effectively unless his subject is familiar to him. You should never try to make a speech about anything that you have not thoroughly studied beforehand. Even then you may be abashed if you let your thoughts wander back to yourself and to what your auditors may be thinking about you.

Keep your mind on your subject. If you know all about it, it will help you out. In a little while you will forget yourself entirely. If ideas fall you for a moment, don't stop and stare helplessly at the audience, but

go back and repeat what you have just been saying, in other words, if possible. Thus you will get your mind on the track again.

Personally, I believe in extempore speaking, even for a lecture, or other formal discourse. History has long asserted that Demosthenes and Cicero, and other celebrated orators of antiquity, wrote their speeches beforehand and recited them from memory. Undoubtedly they wrote them, but I suspect that the speeches they actually delivered were mainly improvised, at least as to the words and sentences.

They wrote for posterity, but they must have known that a recited speech cannot have the power over an audience of one that comes new-clad from the mind. An actor never produces upon his hearers the electric effects that are within the reach of an orator.

When a lecture has to be repeated many times there is nothing that troubles and hampers the speaker more than passages which he has got by heart in spite of himself. If he can vary them a little, or take them by a different handle, he finds new life in them. If they are stale to him they will be stale to his hearers.

There is a famous instance in point. Mirabeau, the great orator of the opening scenes of the French Revolution, wrote out many of his great speeches beforehand. That gave him complete command of his subject. But, says M. Roustan, it was only when Mirabeau threw aside all manuscript notes to launch himself in eloquent improvisations that his entire genius burst forth.

Then he swept everything before him, and his thoughts and emotions became those of the whole audience. Daniel Webster once electrified the United States Senate with a wonderful passage about the drumbeat of England, "circling the earth and keeping company with the hours."

When asked he said that, the idea had occurred to him years before when he was standing on the ramparts of Quebec. But it lay dormant in his mind, and suddenly sprang to expression in the midst of his speech. He also said when questioned about his preparations for his greatest speech, "Reply to Hayne," that he had been preparing it all his life.

That is the best possible preparation for a speaker. When Wendell Phillips, on a few occasions, used notes his admirers said that he seemed "like an eagle walking."

So do not be discouraged by your failures. You will get the mastery over your self-consciousness in good time if you study hard and remember that the art of oratory is not only one of the finest, but one of the noblest, as long as it is exercised for liberty, humanity and the advancement of mankind.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 18, 1916.	
Money and Bullion	
Mexican Dollars, Market rates: 72.50	
Shai Gold Bars: 975 touch...	
Bar Silver	
Copper Cash	1918
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-11-11, Tls. 6.85	
Exch. @ 72.7-Mex. \$ 9.43	
Peking Bar	943
Native Interest	.08

Latest London Quotations	
Bar Silver	304d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m.s. %	
4 m.s. %	
6 m.s. %	
Exchange on Shanghai, 80 d.s.	
Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 22.94	
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. 477	
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations	Tls.
London	2-11
London	Demand 2-11
India	T.T. 217 1/2
Paris	—
Paris	Demand 414 1/2
New York	T.T. 69 1/2
New York	Demand 69 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 72 1/2
Japan	T.T. 72 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 184

Banks Buying Rates	
London	4 m.s. Cds. 3-0 1/2
London	6 m.s. Dcys. 3-0 1/2
London	8 m.s. 3-0 1/2
London	6 m.s. Dcys. 3-0 1/2
Paris	4 1/2
New York	T.T. 69 1/2
New York	Demand 69 1/2
Hongkong	T.T. 72 1/2
Japan	T.T. 72 1/2
Batavia	T.T. 184

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EX- CHANGE FOR APRIL	
£1-Hk. Tls. 8.40	
Hk. Tls. 1-France. 4.41	
1-Marks. 3.62	
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.36	
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen. 1.48	
1-Rupees. 2.84	
1-Roubles. 2.29	
1-Mex. \$ 1.50	

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange	
Bank of China	
(Shanghai Branch)	
Mexican Dollars, 72.4875	
Chinese Dollars, 72.4625	
On Peking, Demand, 105%	
On Tientsin, Demand, 106 1/2	
On Nanchang, Demand, 79 1/2	
On Hankow, Demand, 103 1/2	
On Chungking, Demand, 118 1/2	
On Nanchang, Demand, 73 1/2	
On Foochow, Demand, 95 1/2	
On Amoy, Demand, 71 1/2	
On Swatow, Demand, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —	
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —	
April 18, 1916.	

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, April 18, 1916.	
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Official	
Anglo Javas Tls. 12 1/2	
Chemors United Tls. 2 1/4	
Dominions Tls. 17.00	
Gulas Tls. 11.00	
Direct Business Reported	
Chemors United Tls. 2 1/4	

Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, April 18, 1916.	
BUSINESS DONE	
Official	
Langkats Tls. 32.50 April	
Shanghai Municipal 5 1/2% Debts.	
Tls. 95.00 cash	
Anglo Javas Tls. 12.80 cash	
Direct	
Anglo Javas Tls. 12.75 cash	
Dominions Tls. 17.00 cash	
Gulas Tls. 10.00 cash	
Parahans Tls. 19.00 cash	
Anglo Javas Tls. 12.00 May	
Butes Tls. 1.90 cash	

London Rubber Market

London, April 17.—Today's rubber prices are as follows:—	
Plantation, First Latex	
Spot: 2s. 2d. Paid.	
July to December delivery: 3s. 2 1/4d. Paid.	
Tendency of market: Quiet.	
Last Quotation, London, April 15:	
Spot: 2s. 2 1/4d. to 2s. 2d. Paid.	
July to December delivery: 3s. 2 1/4d. Paid.	
Tendency of market: Very quiet.	

BICKERTON'S PRIVATE HOTEL

Established 30 years.	
102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stops at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 62 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. 1472.	

Shanghai Gas Company

Following is the report of the directors of the Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd., for the year ended December 31:

The profit on Working Account amounted to Tls. 239,068.75 as compared with Tls. 266,068.01 for 1914, a decrease of Tls. 26,999.36.

The net profit for the year amounted to Tls. 188,578.11 against Tls. 210,668.19, a decrease of Tls. 22,090.08.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, including the amount of Tls. 19,799.74 carried forward after appropriation of the profits of 1914, amounts to Tls. 208,377.85, of which sum the Directors recommend appropriation as follows:

To pay a Dividend for the year 1915 on 24,000 shares at 4% Tls. 2.00 per share..... 48,000.00

To write off for depreciation of Land and Buildings..... 4,076.35

To write off for depreciation of Manufacturing and Distributing Plant..... 125,271.09

To write off for depreciation of Furniture..... 922.11

To write off for Special depreciation of Stocks of Fittings 10,000.00

140,269.55

To carry forward to new account..... 20,108.30

208,377.85

Consumption.—During the year 485,778,000 cubic feet of gas were sold to private consumers, being a decrease of 4.7%. Progress is maintained in the output of gas for cooking, heating and industrial purposes.

Coal, &c.—The total amount of Coal carbonised amounted to Tons 30,522.6.2 whilst 302,340 gallons of Liquid Fuel were used in the manufacture of gas.

Residuals.—There was a strong demand for Tar and Sulphate of Ammonia throughout the year.

Directorate.—In accordance with

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Banks

H. K. & S. B.

Chartered

R. 250

Cathay, ordy.

Cathay, pref.

Marine Insurances

Canton

North China

Union of Canton

Yangtze

Fire Insurances

China Fire

Hongkong Fire

Shipping

Indo-China Pref.

Indo-China Def.

"Shell"

Shanghai Tug

Shanghai Tug

Kochien

Mining

Kaiping

Oriental Cons.

Philippine

Raub

Docks

Hongkong Dock

Shanghai Dock

New Eng. Works

Wharves

Shanghai Wharf

Hongkong Wharf

Lands and Hotels

Anglo-French Land.

China Land

Shanghai Land

Wei-hai-wei

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital \$1,300,000
Reserve Fund 1,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,300,000

Head Office: 22 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Mr Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
E. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Nevile Gresham, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.V.O.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong, Peking
Bangkok Ipoh Penang
Batavia Johore Rangoon
Bombay Kuala Sdagon
Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco
Canton London Shanghai
Colombo Lyons Singapore
Poohow Malacca Sourabaya
Hankow Manila Tientsin
Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau
Hollo New York Yokohama

London Branches:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND, Manager.

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: Peking.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Roubles.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00

Reserves 45,000,000.00

Successors of Agencies:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongots Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Fondicherry Peking Toulou

Haiphong Madan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Hankou Pnom-Penh Yokohama

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Roubles.

Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Branches: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Fund \$1,500,000

Sterling £1,500,000 @ Rs. \$15,000,000

Silver 18,000,000

\$32,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.

Court of Directors:

Mr Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.

E. Cuthbertson, Esq.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

W. H. Nevile Gresham, Esq.

The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.V.O.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong, Peking

Bangkok Ipoh Penang

Batavia Johore Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Sdagon

Calcutta Lumpur S. Francisco

Canton London Shanghai

Colombo Lyons Singapore

Poohow Malacca Sourabaya

Hankow Manila Tientsin

Harbin Nagasaki Tsingtau

Hollo New York Yokohama

London Branches:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.

V--var.

RUSSO-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid) 45,000,000

Reserve Fund 22,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,733,000

Head Office: Peking.

Paris Office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64 Old Broad St. E.C.

Bankers:

LONDON: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.

PARIS: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Roubles.

Capital Frs. 45,000,000.00

Reserves 45,000,000.00

Successors of Agencies:

Bangkok Hanoi Saigon

Battambang Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Mongots Singapore

Djibouti Noumea Tientsin

Fondicherry Peking Toulou

Haiphong Madan (F.M.S.)

Hankow New York Tientsin

Hankou Pnom-Penh Yokohama

Bankers:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN, Manager.

Roubles.

Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Paid-up Capital Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate.

Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:

JEAN JADOT, Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:

London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.

Branches: Societe Generale de Belgique.

ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.

PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.

LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:

60, Wall Street, New York.

London Branch:

21, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Capital paid-up U.S. \$2,250,000

Reserve and Undivided Profits U.S. 4,210,000

\$6,460,000

Branches and Agents:

All over the World.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1-A. Kluikang Road.

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,000 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

Date	Time	Destinations	Ship's Name	Flag	Captain	Agents
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FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Apr 11	1 P.M.	Victoria	Hawaii Maru	Jap.	Saitow	A. T. Co.
12	2 P.M.	New York	Empress of Asia	Jap.	Robinson	C. P. O. S.
13	2 P.M.	Seattle	Netherby Hall	Jap.	Jinks	S. Tones
14	2 P.M.	Vancouver, Japan, Honolulu	Awa Maru	Jap.	Berri	N. Y. K.
15	2 P.M.	Seattle	China	Am.	Frazier	C. M. S. Co.
16	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Am.	Haley	C. P. O. S.
17	1 P.M.	Seattle	Shidome Maru	Jap.	Thomases	N. Y. K.
18	2 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	Bessie Dollar	Jap.	Deansley	D. & C.
19	2 P.M.	San Francisco	Empress Maru	Jap.	Smith	J. M. & Co.
20	2 P.M.	San Francisco	Canada Maru	Jap.	Hori	A. T. Co.
21	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Jap.	Davison	C. P. O. S.
22	noon	Seattle	Florida Maru	Br.	Dodwell	N. Y. K.
23	noon	Seattle	Aki Maru	Jap.	Noma	A. T. Co.
24	noon	Seattle	Kenshura Maru	Jap.	Higo	N. Y. K.
25	2 P.M.	San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	Flumer	A. T. Co.
26	noon	Seattle	Tambu Maru	Jap.	Nagaseyo	N. Y. K.
27	2 P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Japan	Jap.	Roperaft	C. P. O. S.
28	noon	Seattle	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	Shinohu	N. Y. K.
29	2 P.M.	San Francisco	Yokohama M.	Am.	Frazier	C. M. S. Co.
30	2 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	Am.	Frazier	C. M. S. Co.
Sept. 1	2 P.M.	San Francisco	China	Am.	Frazier	C. M. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 10	noon	Moto, Kobe	Namur	Br.	Col. et al	P. & O.
20	noon	Moto, Kobe	Kumono Maru	Jap.	Saito	N. Y. K.
21	5 P.M.	Nagasaki	Poltava	Br.	Hakka	R. V. F.
22	2 A.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Empress of Asia	Br.	Robinson	G. P. O. S.
23	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Portos	Br.	Laurial	C. M. S. Co.
24	2 P.M.	Moto, Kobe	Monteagle	Br.	Haley	C. P. O. S.
25	6 P.M.	Moto, Kobe etc.	Yamashiro Maru	Jap.	Sodzuki	N. Y. K.
26	2 A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Kamo Maru	Jap.	Shimizu	N. Y. K.
27	9 P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. E. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Apr 12	10:30 P.M.	London via Cape	Fusimi Maru	Jap.	Irisawa	N. Y. K.
22	2 P.M.	London via Cape	Wolens	Jap.	Wadson	B. & S.
23	8:30 P.M.	London via Cape	Hirano Maru	Jap.	Fraser	N. Y. K.
May 1	1 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Namur	Jap.	Oliver	P. & O.
2	4 P.M.	London via Cape	Deuce	Br.	Varwood	B. & S.
3	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Katori Maru	Jap.	Kon	N. Y. K.
4	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Ajax	Br.	McHutchon	B. & S.
5	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Merionethshire	Br.	Williamson	J. M. & Co.
6	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Portos	Br.	Laurial	C. M. S. Co.
7	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	Allen	B. & S.
8	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Kaga Maru	Jap.	Stanley	N. Y. K.
9	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Yanki	Br.	Gregor	P. & O.
10	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Glentiffer	Br.	Magnus	C. M. S. Co.
11	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Cordillera	Br.	Wavell	B. & S.
12	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Monteagle	Br.	Malcolm	C. M. S. Co.
13	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Sheldene	Br.	Jackson	J. M. & Co.
14	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Luendo	Br.	Milligan	C. M. S. Co.
15	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Yohang Maru	Jap.	Kurikawa	N. Y. K.
16	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Yohang Maru	Jap.	Matsumoto	N. Y. K.
17	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Yohang Maru	Jap.	Pickard	B. & S.
18	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Yohang Maru	Jap.	Reid	B. & S.
19	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Yohang Maru	Jap.	Scobell	B. & S.
20	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Yohang Maru	Jap.	Scott	N. Y. K.
21	4 P.M.	London, Liverpool via Cape	Yohang Maru	Jap.	Ikeda	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 11	4:00 P.M.	Wuchow	Guo Peking	Br.	Stott	R. & S.
12	noon	Wuchow	Chihli	Br.	Lloyd	B. & S.
13	noon	Wuchow	Fakho	Br.	Tucker	B. & S.
14	noon	Wuchow	Chihien	Br.	Rees	C. M. S. Co.
15	noon	Wuchow	Beimchi	Br.	Wilks	C. M. S. Co.
16	noon	Wuchow	Kwangchi	Br.	Sangster	C. M. S. Co.
17	noon	Wuchow	Shantung	Br.	Monteagle	B. & S.
18	noon	Wuchow	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Smith	A. T. Co.
19	noon	Wuchow, Wuchow	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	Tubbes	B. & S.
20	noon	Wuchow	Shengking	Br.	Walt	P. & O.
21	2 P.M.	Wuchow	Shengking	Br.	Fulbot	B. & S.
22	2 P.M.	Wuchow	Yokohama Maru	Br.	Charbonni	C. M. S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 19	noon	Tsingtao, Newchwang	Human	Br.	Macdonald	B. & S.
20	3:00 P.M.	Tsingtao, Direct	Volend	Br.	Hubert	K. M. A.
21	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Ningpo	Br.	McGilloch	B. & S.
22	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wosang	Br.	Smith	I.C.
23	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Yajima	S. M. R.
24	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Kobe Maru	Jap.	Seikei	S. V. F.
25	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Poltava	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
26	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Kingsing	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
27	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
28	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
29	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
30	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
31	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
1	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
2	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
3	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
4	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
5	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
6	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
7	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
8	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
9	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
10	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
11	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
12	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
13	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
14	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
15	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
16	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
17	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
18	3:00 P.M.	Wuchow, Canton	Wuchow	Br.	Weyrick	B. & S.
19</						

Business and Official Notices

Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited
(1913)

NOTICE is hereby given to Shareholders of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited (1913), that the Third Annual General Meeting will be held at the Palace Hotel on Wednesday, the 19th April, 1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 13th to the 19th April, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
HOPKINS, DUNN & Co., Ltd.
Agents.

Naamlooze Vennootschap
Maatschappij Tot Nij-Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Offices of the Company, Tandjung Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, 29th April, 1916.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 28th February, 1916.

Henry
The Tailor

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting from an American tailor. I am recommended by some of the best-dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Specialty

6724

H. G. WALKER
1-A, Jinkee Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals, and
Commodities.

WILL BUY

Antimony, Zinc, Lead
and Tungsten Ores.

WILL SELL

Quicksilver Rosin
Red Phosphorus.
Caustic Soda

9355

The Secret of Success
in ChinaIF YOU HAVE BRANDED
GOODS TO SELL
IS JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING

We write, design, and insert advertisements in the leading newspapers throughout the East. We employ expert translators and the best native artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?

Our representative calls
on request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.

1a, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

For Sale by Auction

The Steam Tug "Pehlo" as she now lies alongside the Hotung Bund, Tientsin. The particulars of this Tug are as follows:-

Length over-all... 88' 3"
Beam moulded... 17' 11"
Depth moulded... 12' 8"
Working Pressure... 90 lbs.

Gross Tonnage... Tons 137.12.
C. Metres 388.05

The sale will take place on Saturday, the 29th April, 1916, at the Offices of the Under-signed, at 12 noon.

WILLIAM FORBES & CO.
Victoria Road,
Tientsin.

9188

The Charity Organization Committee, appointed by the Municipal Council.

The Charity Organization Committee have on their books the following cases seeking employment:-

Accountants.....
Clerks.....
Typists.....
Overseers.....
Stenographers.....
Watchmen.....
Printer.....
Will any firms having situations vacant kindly communicate with

R. B. WOOD,
Secretary

8872

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory,
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Regular Steamship service
between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies,
Limited.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up

(Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	Night Express R.R.
	Fast R.	Local Mixed	Local a.m.	Local p.m.												
SHANGHAI NORTH	... dep.	7.35	9.00	10.30	1.05	2.45	5.30	11.00								
Ninghsia...	... dep.	8.00	9.31	10.55	1.25	4.95	6.00									
Kunshan...	... dep.	8.00	10.28	11.92	2.37	4.55	7.00									
HOOGHOUW...	... dep.	9.10	11.34	12.45	2.37	5.45	8.05	1.00								
WUSIH...	... dep.	10.40	12.55	2.27	7.93	2.00										
CHANGCHOW...	... dep.	10.30	1.05	2.31	3.31	7.88	2.19									
TANTHONG...	... dep.	12.45	8.00	2.19	6.10											
CHINEKIANG...	... dep.	1.25	9.00	4.14	5.41											
NANKING	... arr.	1.33	9.00	4.24	5.51											
Nanking Ferry	... —	3.04	11.00	6.18	7.00											

E. Restaurant Cars

S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects with the Tientsin-Pukow and Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Shanghai to Woosung—Down

(Branch Line)

Woosung to Shanghai—Up

STATIONS	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	MILES.	STATIONS	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
	MILES.	STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	MILES.	STATIONS	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH... dep.	6.20	7.45	10.05	12.15	2.00	3.30	5.25	7.45		WUOSUNG NORTH... dep.	6.55	8.20	10.45	1.15	2.45	4.10	6.00	8.25
Kiangwan...	6.29	7.54	10.14	12.28	2.00	3.30	5.34	7.54		Kiangwan...	7.17	8.45	11.97	1.37	2.62	4.32	6.22	8.47
WUOSUNG FORTS... arr.	6.50	8.18	10.85	12.45	2.00	3.30	5.35	8.15	10.19	SHANGHAI NORTH... arr.	7.35	8.50	11.15	1.15	2.10	4.00	6.30	8.50

LIGHT TYPE A.M.
DARK TYPE P.M.

REICHSTAG FACES WAR
OVER U-BOAT QUESTION

Von Tirpitz Supporters Will
Make 'Frightfulness' An
Issue At Coming Session

BASSERMANN IS SPOKESMAN

Says Germany Must Not Let
America Wrest Submarine
Weapons from Her

Berlin, March 18.—The return of Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg from Great Headquarters for his meeting tomorrow with the Reichstag leaders of all parties, at which he is expected to explain confidentially the political situation, and for his meeting Wednesday morning with the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Bundestag for the same purpose, is inspiring the German people with unusual interest for what promises to be one of the most important sessions ever held by the Reichstag. Unless all signs fail, it should not be without sensational developments.

It is known that the explanation which the Chancellor will make to the party leaders will have to do chiefly with the much-mooted submarine question, and the German-American relations, and is likely to be a clear exposition of his determined policy of opposition to ruthless submarine warfare on England "regardless of consequences."

National Liberals Back Von Tirpitz

This meeting is awaited with the keenest interest by both the champions of the von Tirpitz policy and the supporters of the Chancellor's compromise in respect to submarine warfare, and the Center parties as well as the National Liberals are known to be in favor of an unfettered submarine campaign. The interview between von Bethmann Hollweg and the party leaders should make it apparent whether popular opinion for submarine warfare is so overwhelmingly strong that the Chancellor will still be able to turn the whip hand if the question is thoroughly aired in the Reichstag.

That a determined effort will be made by the von Tirpitz faction to make the question an issue in the Reichstag is indicated, among other things, by the following open declaration by Ernst Bassermann, the leader of the National Liberal Party. "There is no doubt that the Reichstag will find the right note for energetic expression. The fact must be clearly expressed there that our nation is unwilling to allow the weapons of submarine warfare to be wrested from its hands by America. Our existence and power in the future are at stake in this frightful war. We shall win it if we employ all the means at our disposal. Considerations of feeling and sentimentality have today no justification. Only German interest and German will for victory must animate us."

Next Few Weeks Big with Fate

The Tagliche Rundschau says it sincerely hopes that Herr Bassermann will introduce a resolution to this effect in the Reichstag in the name of all the civic parties adding:

"Seldom has the reconvening of the Reichstag been so eagerly awaited by wide circles of our people, and seldom have so great hopes been pinned to a session as this which will open on the 18th. Our arms are victorious; our internal condition is so strong that we can defy the enemy's plans to starve or exhaust us. But we know that in the next few weeks the die will be cast for the fate of our nation and desire the voice of the nation to be heard when the decision is made. The press is not able clearly and unchecked to express its opinion regarding America and the submarine question. All the more must the Reichstag fulfill its

duty and give powerful expression to the longings and feelings of the nation. A colossal responsibility lies upon each one of our elected representatives of the people who can throw his vote into the scales in this hour, big with fate. Compared with these questions, the coming debates on war taxes are of only secondary importance."

The marked division of opinion on the submarine question and the more or less thinly-veiled attacks on the Chancellor by the supporters of Von Tirpitz, far from being a sign of weakness, are to be interpreted rather as showing Germany's confidence in the impregnability of her military position and the consequent belief of her public men that the time has now come to speak openly and plainly.

Despite the unparalleled strictness of the censorship, so far as the discussion of the submarine issue and the American question is concerned, George Bernhard, in the Vossische Zeitung, in an editorial entitled "Away with Silence!" succeeds in hinting at rumors which are going from mouth to mouth, though forbidden themes for papers.

Bernhard Demands Plain Speaking

"By plain talking to the party leaders tomorrow," he says, "the Chancellor will at last have an opportunity of establishing the truth or falseness of the various rumors that for the last few days have strongly disquieted public opinion, and which go so far as to mention certain persons who will no longer endure being constantly handicapped in their sphere of action, [hinting at the rumor that Von Tirpitz would resign unless he had a free hand.] The fact, too, that certain decisions said to have been arrived at—which in our opinion are not approved by the great majority of the German people—does not account for the resentment aroused by these reports. So well disciplined a nation as Germany has a right to learn from what points of view and with what objects these decisions have been made, but about this we learn nothing. Those who know anything may not speak out openly, and the result is an unfortunately depressing atmosphere weighing on public opinion.

"The party leaders of the Reichstag can give relief here. They should make it clear to the Chancellor whether the policy so far pursued by him must necessarily lead, and they would earn the nation's gratitude if they succeeded in persuading the Chancellor that this time he must speak from the tribune of the Reichstag to the German nation regarding his aims and the purposes back of them, and that free discussion must be allowed the members of all factions."

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers
Salesrooms in
Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road
Telephone 2653Personal attention given to
house auctions.A/c of sales rendered within 3
days of sales. Cash advances
made on goods entrusted
to our sales.

Terms on application.

Chinese Hankow-Szechuen Government
Railways, Hankow-Ichang SectionTenders are invited for the
Supply of 3 superheated steam
Goods Engines.Tenders to be sealed and to bear
on the cover the address: Tenders
for the Supply of Locomotives for
the Chinese Hankow-Szechuen
Railways (Hupeh Line: Hankow
Ichang) are to be forwarded to the
Director-General of the Han-
Yueh-Chuan Government Railways
at Hankow up to June 28th, 1916,
at 6 p.m.Tenders presented up to that
date will be opened in the presence
of the bidders at the Directorate-
General at Hankow. Tenders
having been called for also in Ger-
many, France, Great Britain and
U.S.A. for which the opening day
has been fixed for June 28th, 1916,
also, acceptance of tenders will take
place and be published when result
of tenders has been wired by these
countries.Specifications are to be had
against payment of Mex. \$5.00 at
the Director-General's Office,
Hankow.JEME TIEN-YOW,
Director-General
for theManaging Director of the
Hankow-Szechuen Railway
Hupeh Line: Hankow-Ichang.

9470

BANK HOLIDAYS

THE Exchange Banks will be
closed for the transaction of Public
Business on Friday, Saturday and
Monday, the 21st, 22nd and 24th
April, on account of the Easter
Holidays.

9460

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the
ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING of the Shareholders will be
held at the Office of Messrs.
SCOTT, HARDING & Co., 6,
Peking Road, Shanghai, on Thurs-
day, the 27th April, 1916, at 4
o'clock p.m.The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
19th April to the 27th April, 1916,
both days inclusive.By Order of the Board of Directors
GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

Shanghai, 11th April, 1916.

9481

Business and Official
NoticesEvery Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

NAVAL CLUB

No. 10A and 10B.
Boone Road.

RESTAURANT

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis
desires to announce that he has
opened on the premises of the
Naval Club a restaurant under
his personal supervision. The catering
is in the hands of a thoroughly
competent French chef.Refreshments of the highest
quality supplied.The premises have been entirely
redecorated and renovated.Dinners and Banquets catered
for at moderate rates.

Special rates for boarders.

A trial will convince you of best
attention and quick service.A. KOTSOMITIS,
Proprietor.

9468

KIANGWAN RACES

Saturday and Monday
(22nd and 24th April, 1916)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.45 p.m. Daily

ENTRANCE TICKETS:
\$1.00 each Day obtainable at
the Gate.By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.International Recreation Club
9462

Customs Notification

No. 848

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Custom House will be closed, and
the shipment and delivery of cargo
suspended, on the 21st April, Good
Friday.F. S. UNWIN,
Commissioner of Customs.
Custom House,
Shanghai, 17th April, 1916.

9481

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers
SHANGHAI.Large Stocks of Engineers', Architects', Builders'
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.
MOTOR WEST 1090?
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.
Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11

Telephone 3809.

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day
and Night.The Bank is also ready to give
every facility to subscribers in the
shape of advance against the scrip.
I. JEZIERSKI,
Manager.

9489

If you have an old SEWING MACHINE
of any make, and wish to buy a
new one, we will make you a liberal
allowance for it.Singer Sewing Machine Co.
Sales Department,
Phone 2796, P. 474, Nanking Road,
and 21a, Haining Road.

9444

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be PrepaidReplies must be
mailed for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full
board. Good table. Centrally
situated facing the Gardens.

"A home from home"

Telephone 3482 9409

KOREA, SEOUL: For com-
fortable, quiet, home-like and in-
expensive accommodation, write to
Mrs. Chas. Loeber.

9180

SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN
with Restaurant Car attached.

Shanghai North dep. 7.10

Soochow arr. 8.40

Soochow dep. 17.30

Shanghai North arr. 19.00

REDUCED RETURN FARES.

1st Class Return \$4.00

2nd " " \$2.25

3rd " " \$1.25

9450-A-19

The above tickets at reduced
rates will be available for this
Special Train only.

Breakfast \$1.00 and Tea \$0.50

will be served on the Train.

Accommodation strictly limited.

Book early or you will be too late.

Do not miss this opportunity of

spending a whole day in the country

amongst the hills surrounding the

beautiful Ta Hu Lake.

For further particulars apply to

the Traffic Manager.

Shanghai North, Telephone 900,

or to Messrs. Thomas Cook and

Sons, Tel. No. 2203.

9477

FURNISHED HOUSE or flat,
of three to six rooms, wanted by
married couple. Apply to Box 107,

THE CHINA PRESS.

9440-A-19

WANTED, furnished flat with
kitchen, 2-3 rooms; Central district
preferred. Apply to Box 110,

THE CHINA PRESS.

9474-A-25

AN American, with college train-
ing and business experience and
who speaks the Shanghai dialect, is
open to employment at a good
salary. Apply to Box 126, THE

CHINA PRESS.

9443-A-19

MISCELLANEOUS

PAYING GUESTS for summer.
One or two people can have first-
class accommodation with a family
living in the most beautiful suburb
of Kobe. State nationality. Apply
to Mrs. Cato, Harada Mura,
Kobe, Japan.

9476-A-21

AUCTION BRIDGE. An expert
at the game, of some local reputa-
tion, will undertake the instruc-
tion of a few select classes of four, at
ten dollars per hour. Apply, with
full particulars, to Box 120, THE

CHINA PRESS.

9464-A-23

LOST

BROWN PONTER DOG, with
speckled feet, STRAYED Tuesdaymorning in Chungking or Wei-hai-
wei Road. Wore leather muzzle

and collar, with French licence.

Finder please communicate with

Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.

9473-A-19

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls.
1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first-
class real estate security. China
Realty Company, Ltd.

9281

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE: Portable wireless
receiving set: very loud, \$30. In-spection and trial by appointment.

Apply Sequeira, 21, Fenton Road.

9457-A-23

FOR SALE, as a going concern,
an old-established private hotel in
good locality. No reasonable offer
refused. Apply to Box 115, THE

CHINA PRESS.

9454-A-23

FOR SALE, thoroughbred fox
terrier pups. May be seen by
appointment. Apply to Box 108,

THE CHINA PRESS.

9441-A-19

WANTED, thoroughbred young
bulldog or cocker spaniel, for
Hankow. Send photo, pedigree and
price to Box 106, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9436-A-21

FOR SALE, 22 cal. Remington
rifle, also 30 cal. Mauser shells.
Inquire N. A. Davis, Astor House.

9427-A-20

9418

FOR SALE or lease, 70 mow of
land, filled and bounded, Pootung
side, suitable site for godowns or
Mills. For particulars apply to
Sidney J. Powell, 13a, Canton
Road.

9418

FOR SALE, one Ford touring car;
as good as new; one full-sized
billiard table; one Victor Victrola,
cheap. Owner going home. Apply
to Box 116, THE CHINA
PRESS.

9447-A-19

FOR SALE, one roll-top American
writing desk, nearly new; one
Smith-Premier typewriter (Number
2), in very good condition.
Apply Astor House Hotel, 85.

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